whether it is within the province of decision of the House or not and whether the Government has accepted it or not.

Whether accepted or not, anyhow the matter has to be considered, ' whether it should be by auction in the plains or by tenders.'

**President.**—Your objection is as regards the notification of the Conservator of Forests or the Government? Is there any objection? We will admit.

Whether the time for preparation is sufficient for the Conservator, I do not know. We shall take it up for consideration at 3-30 p. m. you will be able to go on with the matter. Are you prepared to discuss the matter? This is the last day and I will put it at 3-30 p. m. and continue till 5-30 p. m.

Yours, Mr. Antony, cannot be admitted as one has already been admitted.

## Amendments to Standing Orders.

**President.**—Next item of business in the agenda is 'Amendments to Standing Orders'. We have appointed a Committee to revise our Standing Orders.

**Mr. K. T. Mathew.**—Since a Committee has been appointed for the purpose, I do not now move my amendments.

*(Hence the following amendments to Standing Orders were considered withdrawn.:—*

*(1) To substitute the word 'or' for the word 'and' standing between the words 'the rules' and 'Standing Orders' in Standing Order No. (1) and add the following to the Standing Order referred to, 'Such notices may be left at the Council Office even when the Council is not in session or has not been constituted. The notices may also be left by a Member elected or nominated, even before the Member is sworn in.'*

*(2) To substitute the words 'fifteen clear days' for the words 'seven days' in Standing Order No. 37 (1) (i).*

*(3) To omit the words 'the Secretary to the Council (when they are Members of the Council)' and insert there '(when he is a Member of the Council)' in Standing Order No. 66.*

*(4) To substitute the words 'the President' for the word 'Government' standing between the words 'in such manner as' and 'may determine' in Standing Order No. 66.*

## Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest:—

*19. Agricultural experimental and demonstration Stations.*

**President.**—Then we shall take up the resolutions for discussion.

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**Mr. K. T. Mathew.**—I beg the leave of the President to amend my resolution as follows:—

'*This Council requests the Government to open agricultural experimental and demonstration stations in all Taluks.*'

This resolution, I hope, will be acceptable to the Government. The necessity and advantages of having demonstration farms in all taluks, nay, in all villages, have been brought to the attention of the Council and the Government, from the very first business session of the last Council. The representatives of the people have many a time pointed out that the Ollukkara Central Farm is not alone enough as a demonstrative farm and that the enormous amount of money that is being spent on it is not very usefully spent. Instead of so doing it would be more useful to the ryots if demonstrative farms are opened in all taluks as early as possible. And in support of the motion, I have only to read one cutting from the 'Indian Review of June 1927.' It runs as follows:—

"The suggestion put forward by Major Peck of the Salvation Army before the Agricultural Commission that there ought to be model farms in different rural areas for purposes of demonstration and propaganda is not anything very new. The working of such demonstration farms would certainly evoke keener interests among the villagers and lead to the quicker adoption of whatever appeals to them as means for improving their holdings. Such model farms would in addition serve as centres where the farmer could obtain his seeds, grain and other necessaries. The Agricultural Department would on its side derive the advantage of a study of the peculiar conditions that obtain in different parts of the country which would naturally lead to a co-ordination of its efforts at meeting those conditions."

I hope this resolution will be acceptable to the Government and I do not, therefore, wish to speak much on the subject at present.

**Mr. A. Eachara Menon.**—I second the resolution. The Agricultural Department was inaugurated to facilitate the knowledge of improved methods of cultivation for the ryots. The Government had accordingly opened demonstration farms in some taluks. There was one at Chittur which proved a failure presumably for want of experts. Since then for over a decade the Government had been considering, considering and considering, centralising in the meanwhile their entire attention to the farm at Ollukkara. They have not yet emerged out of their consideration. Since the inauguration of this Council we had been crying for the establishment of demonstration farms but

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

our cry had been a cry in the wilderness. The Government turned a deaf year to our request. I had brought to the notice of this House and of the Government in detail what was being done in the matter of agriculture in America, in the United Kingdom and in British India. The Government is not only deaf to our cries, but it is blind also. They do not see what is being done for agriculture in the near Malabar District. They are carrying the knowledge of improved methods of agriculture to the very doors of the ryots. They have their inspectors going from estate to estate unasked preaching to the ryots how to conserve the manure what seeds would suit their soil and how to tender their cattle. Their vans carry various kinds of implements, various sorts of paddy and manure under experts to the doors of the ryots.

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—They are demonstrative vans in paddy breeding. In Coimbatore they have got one.

**Mr. I. Raman Menon.**—Palghat and Coimbatore.

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—Yes, in Palghat and Coimbatore.

**Mr. A. Eachara Menon.**—Our Government, it is hoped, will not be so apathetic as heretofore and in this hope we have to remind the Government that it is time for them to adumbrate their scheme since there is barely four months for the agricultural year to begin. Hence I recommend the resolution for the acceptance of this House.

**Mr. C. Barton Wright.**—Mr. President, Sir, in supporting this resolution I may bring to your notice that I myself have tabled two almost identical resolutions, resolution Nos. 66 and 71. Sir, the Agricultural Department has been in existence for over a decade and it has been doing some work, but what work, how useful it has been is not known to the cultivating population in the interior. This resolution, if accepted, will be the best means of disseminating practical knowledge in agriculture in rural parts. Sir, I beg to support the resolution.

**Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.**—Sir, I rise to support the resolution. The chief defects that we observe in the present Agricultural system are four as far as I know. Mainly it is due to the ignorance of the ryot. Secondly it is due to poverty and thirdly because the main agricultural industries are in the hands of the poor and fourthly and also the chief defect is the shyness of capital. I may also mention here the corresponding advantages relating to agricultural institutions pertaining to India. We have got very cheap labour and we have also another advantage, in the vast areas, in the extensive plains in the vast mountain ranges where we can hold experiments year after year. But we are not taking advantage of these natural resources and I

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may also say that the body politic, the public are not taking so much interest because these agricultural institutions are concentrated in the hands of the poor people. In these circumstances it will be possible only for the Government to take initiative and to give proper advice to the agricultural farmers and to these poor persons working hard in the field. It is also the primary duty of the Government to see, in view of the great revenue the Government realise from the poor people, that they discharge the obligation highly incumbent on them. Now the chief advantage we will derive by the institution of agricultural farms in every taluk will be that the ryots there will have an opportunity to have free access to all scientific knowledge and usage of novel methods that are now in vogue in European and other highly civilised countries. It will be possible to disseminate broadcast the knowledge of agricultural implements and scientific manure, I may also say, if rural agricultural farms are established, the Government will get an opportunity to hold conferences with the rural people and also to give proper advice and not only that, to drive the shy capital that is now lying idle in the hands of rich farmers and even landlords. Generally in European countries and in America and also in India much is done by way of promulgation of this scientific knowledge by way of bulletins and gazettes and by leaf-lets. I am sorry to note that our Government has not so far been able to spread this knowledge except by the medium of the Gazette. I confess that the Gazette may penetrate into the rural parts but these poor persons who work in the fields may not be able to find free access to these Gazettes. Agricultural farms, if they are instituted, will be the proper centre to cultivate scientific knowledge of this kind. I may here in this connection refer to what was done in America in 1905. In 1905 in America there were 56 Land-grant colleges established by the Government. 22 million rupees were spent on these and correspondingly 21 million rupees were derived as income from the running of these institutions. The number of bulletins published in 1905 amounted to 6 millions. The bulletins are apart from leaf-lets published by other institutions. I refer to what Mr. Anstead of the agricultural institution in India has been doing. We find it from the papers read every day. He is spreading broadcast to all scientific observers the usage of manure and of agricultural implements. Not a page is left without any reference to his activities, activities which are done by a foreign Government and what more we should do if a foreign Government does so much, I need not further dilate.

Now these centres will be the proper places to conduct what you call technically the pure line selection system. Pure line selection system is conducted by making experiments on

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certain seeds which will be suitable to the proper soil. By way of experiments tried on several soils by several seeds alone would one be able to ascertain the maximum yield that can be arrived at by properly adjusting the soil and the nature of the seed. This is followed not only in Pattambi station just now started by the Government but also in other paddy breeding stations such as Coimbatore, etc. So much is in store to develop these natural resources which are now practically neglected by Government and it would be worth-while to conduct these enquiries by establishing these agricultural farms. Not only that. In establishing agricultural farms it will be advisable on the part of the Government to hold an economic survey of the soil in all parts and these will be the proper centres to conduct such enquiries. Otherwise it would be impossible to hold, on such a large scale, an economic survey of the soil. I, therefore, heartily support the resolution.

**Mr. P. Krishna Menon.**—I very heartily support the resolution. But in doing that I do not propose to expatiate upon the benefits to be derived by opening these experimental and demonstration stations. For, I do believe that there is not a single Hon'ble Member in this House who will not appreciate the object and at the same time the utility of such. But one aspect of the question may not be so readily accepted and, therefore, I shall confine my remarks to that part alone. No doubt though the resolution says that these stations are to be opened in all taluks I may honestly say that my ambition is to see these experimental stations opened not only in every taluk but in every village of the whole country. (*Hear, hear.*) But that may not seem feasible at present. Therefore, I would as a *via media* suggest that they may be opened at least in connection with the Panchayat institutions that are existing now. Even then they will be a large number. There are now 85. Therefore, remembering the idea underlying this resolution, I may expect a possible objection on the score of finances to meet the expenses in connection with their opening, but it is my humble opinion that, if they are worked on proper lines, this financial strain will not be felt by the Government, because ways can be found by which the Government will not be put to unnecessary expenditure in connection with these. Without beating about the bush I would straightly come to the point and say, is there any objection for the Government to take small plots on lease which will be readily available if proper persons are properly approached? When I say that they are to be taken on lease, the person who lets the land will be getting what he used to get, and if the Agricultural Department, by improved methods of cultivation, can show that additional profits can be gained, certainly, that additional profit will be to the credit of the Gov-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ernment, pecuniarly as well as in other departmental activities. I simply put the suggestion so that if it is found possible that may be accepted. I do not wish to emphasise all that has been said about the Central Farm at Ollukkara. No doubt it is one of the objects of the farm to supply demonstration to the ryots who are the actual cultivators. But it is idle to say that a demonstration farm for one agricultural State has failed its purpose if it does not take demonstration to every door. It is an impossibility. There are places to be served by the Central Farm which I am sure Hon'ble Members of the House will agree are sufficiently and efficiently served by that farm. No doubt this is a difficulty which it suffers from for no fault of it. With these words, I heartily support the resolution.

**Mr. I. Raman Menon.**—The resolution before the House is to open Model Agricultural Farms in every taluk within one year. On this subject a question was put by the Member for Adur in 1101 and Government gave an answer. Please see question No. 459 of 1101 and answer thereto. A resolution on the same subject was proposed to be discussed in this Council last year, but it was not taken up.

The Government were not unaware of the advantages of Taluk Farms. The history of Taluk Farms in the State and the reasons which urged Government to abandon them are fully set forth in the Government Proceedings, dated 17th February 1917, Ref. on C. No. 435/90. Experiments and researches have to be done under expert supervision and it will be pure waste of funds to run the same type of experiments in a number of places. It was these considerations which induced Government to have a Central Farm near Trichur and a Cocoanut Station near Ernakulam. The sites where these stations are located represent practically the type of soil and other conditions of practically the major portion of the State.

The Government are by no means unaware of the advantages of Taluk Farms. But it should be stated for the information of this House that the opening of Taluk Farms means a large capital outlay in the beginning and a similar recurring one for staff, etc., for carrying on the administration of the Farms.

The object of the resolution will be gained if better co-operation is secured from leading land-holders and tenants, co-operative societies and similar bodies or associations whose aim is to promote the agricultural interests in the State. Government are prepared to render all possible technical and other help to these bodies.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

The idea of Model Taluk Farms is very good indeed, and Government have kept this as their goal, but it may not be possible to open Model Taluk Farms at once.

**President.**—What they want is to open a number of experimental and demonstration stations.

**Mr. I. Raman Menon.**—It is unnecessary to run experiments in a number of places.

**President.**—That is to say, you take an acre of land in a particular taluk and see how it is to be properly cultivated, how to put proper manure, to use improved methods of cultivation and improved seeds and all that sort of things, and then there will be other plots side by side, and they will also be growing crops, and we can point out the benefit of the improved methods of cultivation by comparing the produce in the plot which you cultivate and the neighbouring plots. That is demonstration. I suppose in demonstration experiment is also included. I do not know whether there is any clear-cut division between the two.

**Mr. I. Raman Menon.**—In a demonstration farm we carry out the result of an experiment done elsewhere, and it seems to me unnecessary to carry on a number of experiments in a number of centres.

**President.**—What is it that we did in connection with the Irinjalakkuda Exhibition ?

**Mr. I. Raman Menon.**—That is a demonstration ; it is not an experiment.

**President.**—In all demonstrations the results of the experiments are brought into operation. That is what the Agricultural Superintendent says. He has already experimented and arrived at certain results and those results will be demonstrated in new plots.

**Mr. P. Krishna Menon.**—That is quite sufficient.

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—I think conditions may differ in different tracts and experiments may have to be conducted where the conditions differ.

**President.**—He has known every part of these tracts and known the results of agriculture in these several tracts.

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—Has he; that is the question ?

**Mr. I. Raman Menon.**—I shall take trial plots in different centres.

**President.**—That will be experimental. What I thought was, you have already conducted experiments and known the results of those experimental operations and you have simply to demonstrate them to the ryots in their own places by telling

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

them 'take this plot' and showing them how to till the soil, what sort of manure you should use, what sort of seed and all those different processes involved in agriculture. If I have not understood your position correctly, please explain.

**Mr. I. Raman Menon.**—What the Member wants is demonstration farms in each taluk.

**President.**—That is what he wants ultimately.

**Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.**—We want experiments in small stations in each taluk. Then the Department also can come into contact with farmers more easily and they can try their experiments.

**Mr. K. Ayyappan.**—I think demonstrations and experiments are the same. We want to demonstrate by experiment. Experiment is only part of demonstration.

**Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.**—Experiment is necessary first and then we demonstrate.

**President.**—Demonstrations cannot be carried on without experiment.

**Mr. M. K. Raman.**—In experimenting some experiments may fail and they cannot be demonstrated. It is only the successful experiments that are demonstrated.

**President.**—The Department will not venture to demonstrate such experiments that have failed.

**Mr. M. K. Raman.**—Only after several experiments it will be successful.

**President.**—If oou can explain that, kindly do so.

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—I shall explain. I have in a way explained it in my dissenting minute to the report of the Special Finance Committee. Let us take for instance the Chittur Taluk. There the conditions of paddy cultivation are somewhat different from the conditions of paddy cultivations in other taluks of the State. There we have got the *Anakumban*, *Chemba* and other varieties of paddy. We have a peculiar kind of soil there, that is, there is much of calcium or what they call *Chokkan*. Some experiments will have to be conducted in a trial plot to see how detrimental the effects of the soil are, how they can be got over, what kinds of manure are to be used; experiments with each kind of manure will have to be conducted to find out which manure will suit that soil. The moment it succeeds it may be published in a pamphlet showing the effect of the manure and then demonstrate it to the public. I think I have in a way made it clear. We will have to conduct a series of experiments just to find out which particular experiment will suit the type of each distinct agricultural tract of Cochin. In the Cochin State, so far as paddy cultivation is concerned, we

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

have got a distinct tract in the Chittur Taluk; we have got another distinct tract in this back-water area. Back-water paddy cultivation owing to the existence of saline materials crops suffer. We have got to see by experiments which particular method, either by bunding up or using some peculiar manure or some other thing, how to conduct successful cultivation of the back-water *nilams* here, and which kind of manure will be suitable for the *Anakumban* and other cultivations in the Chittur Taluk. In order to find out the most effective manure that will be of use for producing a larger quantity of paddy from these two tracts, a series of experiments will have to be conducted in some trial plots, and when we are satisfied with the experiments conducted that a certain manure and a certain method of cultivation will be successful, then you have got to demonstrate them. So in each taluk station there must be both experimental as well as demonstration stations. Demonstrations must always succeed experiment; experiment must always precede demonstration. In a way I have made it clear in paragraph 9 of the dissenting note attached to the Special Finance Committee report. There I have stated:

"Our Agricultural Department has not even touched the fringes of the main fields of work expected to be done by it. I do not, therefore, share the view expressed in paragraph 56 of the main report that the Department has been organised and developed on too ambitious lines for the resources and requirements of the State. Nor do I share the observation in paragraph 138 that the expenditure on the operations of the Department has reached the maximum. A central farm is nowhere run on purely commercial lines. The farm is the field for conducting researches and making experiments. The Department is now handicapped a great deal for want of a laboratory. The results of researches and experiments conducted elsewhere in India cannot *all* be made applicable to the agricultural conditions in Cochin which have their own peculiarities. There is a great deal of difference in the soils of Coimbatore, Poona and Pusa and those of Cochin. The productive capacity has deteriorated by unmethodical cultivation by poverty-stricken ryots and by washing off gradually of plant-food by the heavy monsoon rains. An agricultural survey, comprising in it a chemical and physical analysis of the different types of soil, has to be conducted. For this a laboratory is a *sine qua non*". And then cultural and manurial experiments have to be conducted with different varieties of paddy grown in the State in different soils. Methods that have proved to be successful in the experimental state have to be demonstrated to the ryots. The establishment of demonstration

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

stations, one or two for each taluk, will require initial capital expenditure. They will not be self-supporting in the beginning. The breeding of live-stock has to be improved". Those are my suggestions. In British India they have got minor farms in Coimbatore and Pattambi, like our Ollukkara Farm. First of all you have got to conduct experiments and to see which method succeeds and then you have to demonstrate the results of your experiments. You must see whether it is by single planting or by doubling, trebling or puddling that the work will be successful. These are cultural experiments. And then there should be manurial experiments. That is the way in which we should proceed. I suppose I have made myself clear.

**President.**—Has not Mr. Raman Menon already conducted such experiments and known the different results that can be achieved and can he not now straightway proceed to demonstration?

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—I am afraid he has not been able to do it. I do not think he has been able to do very much in the direction of experiments that have proved to be successful so far as all the varieties of the soil are concerned. I think in the absence of a laboratory he has not been able to conduct those experiments. Of course, so far as paddy cultivation is concerned in the type of the lands that exist near the Ollukkara Farm, he might have succeeded, but it will be of use only to the ryots of that locality and not to those of other types of lands such as backwater lands and *Kole* lands. What we should do is this. We must take half a dozen different tracts of paddy cultivation; we have got our different kinds of seeds also; take half a dozen varieties of them that are prominently used in Cochin. Experimenting with them by applying which kind of manure we will be able to increase the yield. That is manurial experiment. And as I said there is the cultural experiment, such as transplantation, single planting, etc. These experiments should be continued in a systematic manner and their results should be found and the best method found should be demonstrated to the ryots in demonstration farms. It is only then that we can effect real improvement in agriculture. I am certain a great deal has been done by the Department, but I don't know, in regard to paddy all these experiments have been conducted in a systematic manner. For that a laboratory, physical survey and chemical survey are necessary. Research work will have to be done in the Central Farm and their results should be a guidance to our conducting experiments in the Taluk

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Farms and whatever experiments succeed must be repeated in demonstration farms. That is the practical way of doing it.

**Mr. C. Barton Wright.**—Can't some support it?

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—You may experiment in the farm. It may be 10 miles.

**Mr. K. T. Mathew.**—I have not been able to understand the Revenue Member's speech or the speech made by the Government.

**President.**—Government is in favour of the resolution.

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—I am quite in favour.

**Mr. A. Eachara Menon.**—Make a move in the matter.

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—I have dealt with the point. When Government pass orders they will consider it. The point has been very pointedly brought before the notice of the Government.

**President.**—Could you not support demonstration farms and make a beginning in that direction? It is likely to involve very large expenditure at the beginning? For these trials we may choose plots in different taluks.

**Mr. I. Raman Menon.**—I shall prepare an estimate.

**President.**—Is it possible to c rry it out next year?

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—I think if a plot can be leased and if we make an initial allotment of Rs. 10,000, we can begin in two taluks.

**President.**—Chittur Taluk?

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—I worked about half a dozen farms.

**President.**—Did you work in each taluk?

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—In all the taluks. Those were given up.

**Mr. A. Eachara Menon.**—There were no experts.

**President.**—I think demonstration farms we had in Irinjalakkuda. They appeared to be very successful.

**Mr. V. D. Ouseph.**—That was absolutely a failure. The crop was successful, was better than the neighbourhood but the expenditure was ten times or four times than ordinary so that the whole people condemned it whether right or wrong. I know as a matter of fact they did not like it.

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—I can say Government will make a move in the matter.

**Mr. V. D. Ouseph.**—There was a paddy cultivation made in Irinjalakkuda sometime before.

**Mr. P. Krishna Menon.**—Not exhibition.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

**Mr. A. Eachara Menon.**—While the Superintendent of Agriculture was in England.

**Mr. V. D. Ouseph.**—Not last year. It was a private property in which some agriculture was carried on some years back.

**Mr. P. Krishna Menon.**—Exhibition plot you mean?

**Mr. V. D. Ouseph.**—Exhibition plot or demonstration plot. That was five or six years ago.

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—He refers to the taluk farms.

**Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.**—You remember I had suggested a way of making a beginning.

**Mr. K. T. Mathew.**—We have got a large amount of business.

**President.**—Let us know what all has to be done. Mr. Matthai may say something. He knows something useful on the subject.

**Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.**—I just want to draw your attention to this. I have just made a suggestion to make use of the developed farms alongside our High Schools teaching Agriculture. There are certain High Schools where specialists are employed.

**President.**—Can we make experiments?

**Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.**—We can attach small farms and we can develop them. We can carry experiments and demonstration with the help of the Agricultural Department.

**President.**—There was some correspondence between you and the Agricultural Superintendent. What became of that?

**Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.**—We require the co-operation of the Agricultural Department. Each of these High Schools has a specialist trained in Poona, and if the Agricultural Department will co-operate with the specialists, he is a man on the spot.

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—Have you got plots?

**Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.**—Yes. We have got fairly small plots. In Chalakkudi we have a small plot. In Chittur we have a small plot so that to every one of these High Schools a small plot is attached and the High School students who study Agriculture, they go and work in these plots and the teacher is a Graduate in Agriculture.

**President.**—But the resolution is not worded in that way.

**Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.**—What I will point out is we have made a beginning in this direction in these High Schools. They can be made more useful to the ryots. If Government would develop these and people co-operate.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

**President.**—We need not go any further.

**Mr. M. A. Chakko.**—Do the farms include both dry and wet cultivation?

**Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.**—We are trying both. I find local ryots occasionally visit these farms and the agricultural teacher gets a chance of discussing and students come from different parts of the locality, the students carry information of what they learned in the farms to different places so that I think we can make use of these farms.

**President.**—In all the taluk schools have you got plots?

**Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.**—We have chosen six. Cochin-Kanayannur has Mulanturutti, Mukundapuram has Chalakkudi. It has really two, Irinjalakkuda and Chalakkudi. Trichur in Trichur itself, in Talappalli, Vadakkancheri.

**President.**—In Trichur where is the plot?

**Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.**—In Trichur there is no wet land but the idea is to change to the Central Farm.

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—What is the extent of the plot in Trichur?

**Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.**—What I say is there is a Central Farm in Ollukkara. In Talappalli we have got 2 acres of land. We have acquired it already.

**Mr. M. A. Chakko.**—Have you one in Cranganur?

**Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.**—No.

**Mr. M. A. Chakko.**—We want some experiments in stations other than laterite countries-red soil. These are all red soil.

**President.**—Wherever we have got High Schools in places where there are agricultural farms in connection with the school you may start.

**Mr. M. A. Chakko.**—In Cranganur? There is nothing preventing us to start at Cranganur. It is a different place with a different soil from what you have mentioned.

**Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.**—We think there are places other than Cranganur.

**Mr. M. A. Chakko.**—Have it in Ernakulam. Ernakulam has a soil quite different from Mulanturutti.

**Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.**—Any way that is a question of funds.

**Mr. M. A. Chakko.**—Not only the question of funds. It would not cost very much as the Member for Education suggests. Let us start it in any way.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

**President.**—That was the idea of Mr. Matthai. He has been already in correspondence on the subject and was inviting the co-operation of the Inspectors. Let us carry on in such a manner as to serve the purpose of the ryot also.

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—It will be a good thing. It must be sufficiently extensive.

**Mr. K. T. Mathew.**—What is the use of this kind of discussion? I would submit there are other motions more important than this to be discussed. The Government has said it has accepted it. What is the use of the discussion going on in this House?

**President.**—Because the Government has accepted, can we take it as having been carried?

(*The resolution was put and agreed to.*)

*20. Abolition of animal sacrifice.*

**President.**—The next resolution stands in the name of Mr. K. T. Mathew.

**Mr. K. T. Mathew.**—I withdraw it.

*Hence the following resolution and amendment to it were considered withdrawn:—*

*"This Council requests the Government to abolish animal sacrifice in the State."*

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*Omit 'animal sacrifice' and substitue 'the killing of living beings.'*

*21. Committee on Public Accounts.*

**President.**—The next resolution stands in the name of Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.

**Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.**—I don't move this.

*Hence the following resolution was considered withdrawn:—*

*"This Council recommends that a committee on Public Accounts be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the audit and appropriation accounts of the State and such other matters as the Government or the Legislative Council or the Finance Member may refer to the Committee."*

*22. Liquor shops to be closed before 7 p. m.*

**President.**—The next resolution stands in the name of Mr. K. T. Mathew.

**Mr. K. T. Mathew.**—Sir, I move that *"this Council recommends that no liquor shop shall be allowed to be kept open after 7 p. m. from the beginning of the next financial year."*

An identical motion had been brought to the attention of the last Council but unfortunately as there was difference of opinion among the Members of the Council about the exact time when the shops should be closed it was defeated. This is a resolution which, according to the policy announced by the Gov-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ernment as regards Excise, should be acceptable to the Government. The Government Member in charge of the Department has announced in this Council not once but many a time that their policy is "*marching towards prohibition.*"

**Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Ayyar.**—Gradual prohibition.

**Mr. K. T. Mathew.**—Yes, I accept that, namely, gradual prohibition. Since you accept that principle, namely, gradual prohibition, as the Hon'ble Member would like to put it, I would ask the Hon'ble Member whether this resolution is not in agreement with his policy. If it is not in agreement with his policy, I would ask him to explain how it runs counter to the declared policy of gradual prohibition. With these few words I commend the resolution to the acceptance of this House and reserve my speech to the end.

**Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.**—I rise to second it. In rising to second this resolution I do not mean to make a long speech. The resolution, as it stands, is so very clear. The Department cannot gain say that, at present, shops are not closed at 7 o'clock or probably at 8 o'clock as Government have accepted. I have seen shops open late at night (*laughter*), and I request the Government to introduce this resolution immediately, because danger and scandal may lurk in the night. I have seen people measuring the length of the road at midnight having taken too much drink. I have one request in seconding this resolution. The time 7 p. m. is too clear. I shall request the Government not to modify it by any other qualifying terms as midnight, night fall, or dusk, or so far as is possible, which the Government is in the habit of making.

**Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.**—There is an amendment standing in my name to omit '7 p. m.' and substitute '5-30 p. m.' The object is very clear so that these people may not lie on the roads and they may return home before sunset.

**Mr. S. S. Koder.**—Is it 5-30 p. m. or a. m.? (*Laughter*).

**Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.**—I second it.

സാധാരണയായി കൂലിവേലക്കാരാണ് കള്ള് അധികം കുടിക്കാറുള്ളത്. പണിയെല്ലാം കഴിഞ്ഞുവരണമെങ്കിൽ മണി ആറാകും. ഷാപ്പിൽ ചെല്ലുമ്പോൾ കള്ളുകിട്ടുകയില്ലെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവർ അതു കുടിക്കുകയില്ല. കിട്ടുന്ന കൂലി വീട്ടിലെ കുട്ടികൾക്കും മറ്റും കഞ്ഞിയൊ വല്ലതും വെച്ചു കുടിപ്പാനും ഉപകരിക്കും. വേലക്കാർ പണികഴിഞ്ഞു ഷാപ്പിൽഎത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള സമയത്തിനും മുമ്പ് ഷാപ്പു പൂട്ടുവാൻ വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെയും അഭിപ്രായം. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഷാപ്പുകൾ 8 ൽ മണിക്കു പൂട്ടണമെന്നുള്ള ഭേദഗതിയെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

**Mr. C. Barton Wright.**—I beg to oppose this. I don't see any reason why any restriction should be put on the people. It is the time for them to enjoy.

**Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.**—You do it in your houses.

**President.**—You must try to adopt prohibition. 8 o' clock, 7 o'clock, 6 o'clock, then absolutely closed. That is the object.

**Mr. C. Barton Wright.**—It will never come to a close.

മിസ്റ്റർ ഒസേപ്പ പി. കണ്ടുകുളം.—കുലിക്കാർ പണി തീർത്തു പിരിയുന്നതിന്നു മുമ്പായി ഷാപ്പുകൾ പൂട്ടുന്നതയാൽ വലിയ ദോഷങ്ങളുണ്ടാകുവാൻ ഇടയുണ്ട്.

പ്രസിഡണ്ട്.—ഏതു ഭാഗമാണ് സംസാരിക്കുന്നത്?

മിസ്റ്റർ ഒസേപ്പ് പി. കണ്ടുകുളം.—ഞാൻ ഭേദഗതിയെ എതിർക്കുകയും ആദ്യ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിന്താങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ നാടിന്റെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു കുലിക്കാർ പണികഴിഞ്ഞ വരുമ്പോൾ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു കള്ളു കിട്ടിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതുത്തിരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടും. എന്റെ സ്ഥലത്തു നടത്തതന്നെ ബ്രീട്ടിഷ് അതുത്തി ഉണ്ട്. അവിടെ കുലിക്കാർ പണി തീർന്നു വരുമ്പോൾ അവിടെ കള്ളു കിട്ടിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ "ഇവിടെ കിട്ടിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ വേണ്ട, അന്നകരെ ചെന്നാൽ കിട്ടും. ബ്രിട്ടീഷിലേക്കു നടന്നുകൊള്ളുകയെ വേണ്ടു" എന്നും പറഞ്ഞു അവർ അങ്ങോട്ടു നടകൊള്ളും. തിരിച്ചെത്തുമ്പോൾ സമയം പണ്ടത്തേക്കാൾ അതിക്രമിക്കും. കള്ളുകടി നിന്നതും ഇല്ല. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തെക്കു കിട്ടുവാനുള്ള വലിയൊരു വരവു് ഇല്ലാതാവുകയും ചെയ്യും. കള്ളു കുടി തീരെ നിർത്തണമെന്നുള്ള പക്ഷക്കാരനാണ ഞാൻ എങ്കിലും പെട്ടെന്നു അതൊന്നും നടക്കുകയില്ല. ഇൽ മണിക്കു ഷാപ്പുകൾ പൂട്ടുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് കള്ളുകടി ഒട്ടും കുറയുകയുമില്ല. ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് വരവു് സാരമായി കുറയുകയും ചെയ്യും. കള്ളുകടി കുറയ്ക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒന്നാമത്തെ വഴിയാണ് നാം രണ്ടു ദിവസം മുമ്പെ ഇവിടെ പാസ്സാക്കിയ ഒരു പ്രമേയം. ഷാപ്പുകൾ ദൂരെ ആകുമ്പോൾ പണി കഴിഞ്ഞ് നേരിട്ടു ഷാപ്പിലേക്കു പോകാതെ കുടുംബത്തിൽകൂടി കടന്നുപോകേണ്ടിവരും. അപ്പോൾ കുടുംബത്തിലെ അരിയ്ക്കുള്ള വക അവിടെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടു ബാക്കിയും കൊണ്ടേ ഷാപ്പിലേയ്ക്കു് പോവുകയുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഏഴ ഏഴരയ്ക്കു് മുമ്പ ഒരിക്കലും ഷാപ്പ പൂട്ടരുതു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ വി. ഡി. ഓസേപ്പ്.—പ്രമേയത്തിൽ ഏഴുമണിയാണ്.

മിസ്റ്റർ ഒസേപ്പ പി. കണ്ടുകുളം.—അതും തരക്കേടില്ല. ഇൽ മണിക്കു് ഷാപ്പു അടച്ചുകളയുമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കുടിക്കാതെ ഉറക്കം വരികയില്ലെന്നുള്ള കൂട്ടർ, നിർബ്ബന്ധമുള്ളവർ, പണിക്കുപോയിവരികയില്ലെന്നുള്ള കൂട്ടർ,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ന്നാൽ കുടിക്കാനുള്ള സമയം തെറ്റുമെന്നു കരുതി വേലക്കുപോ കാതിരിക്കുവാനും എളുപ്പമുണ്ട്.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ, ഈ നിശ്ചയത്തോടു ഞാൻ ഹാ ർദ്ദമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നതിന്റെ പ്രധാന ഉദ്ദേശം ഞങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിനു നഷ്ടമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു കായ്യത്തോടും പൊതുജനഗ്രണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഞങ്ങൾ അനുകൂലിക്കു ന്നുവെന്നു് കാണിക്കുവാനുമായിട്ടാണു്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലെ പലഷാപ്പുകാരും എന്നോടുനേരെ കണ്ണു തുറിക്കാതിരിക്കയില്ല. പക്ഷെ, ഏതാനുംഷാപ്പുകാക്കുവേണ്ടി സക ല ജാതിക്കാരിലുമുള്ള അല്ല, എല്ലാജാതി മതസ്ഥന്മാരിലുള്ള എന്നു തന്നെപറയാം (ചിരി), മാന്യന്മാർ മദ്യപിച്ചു് തകരാറാകുന്നതു് കാൺന്നതു് സഹോദരസ്നേഹമുള്ള ആർക്കും സുഖകരമാവുകയില്ല. ഇവിടെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് പൂർണ്ണമദ്യനിരോധനനയം സ്വീകരിക്കാ ത്തതു എക്സൈസ്മെംബർ പറയുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള കാരണങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടല്ല. എക്സൈസ്വകുപ്പിലെ വരവു പോകുമെന്നതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണു്. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് മദ്യനിരോധനനയം സ്വീകരിക്കാത്തത ആവക വരവിനുപകരം വേറെവരവുണ്ടാക്കി മദ്യനിരോധനം ന ടപ്പാക്കുന്നതുവരെ ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങൾ എപ്പെട്ടുത്തി യെങ്കിലും മദ്യം കുടിക്കാതിരിക്കുവാൻ ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യാതെ തരമി ല്ല. കൂലിവേലക്കാരാണു് കള്ളു് അധികം കുടിക്കുന്നതെന്നു് ചി ലർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. വേലക്കാർ അധികം കുടിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവരുടെ കള്ളിൽ അധികഭാഗവും വെള്ളംആകയാൽ അവർ അ ധികം കള്ളുകുടിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു പറയാൻപാടില്ല . കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തെ ഒരു ദിവാൻ മദ്യവ്യവസായത്തിൽ നിന്നുള്ള വരവു, ഈഴവരിൽ നിന്നു മാത്രമാണെന്നു് കണക്കാക്കുവാൻപാടില്ലെന്നു് ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു സെക്രട്ടറിൽതന്നെ പരസ്യംചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. വേലക്കാർ മാത്രമല്ല അതുകുടിക്കുന്നതു്. വേലക്കാരായ പുലയരാദികൾക്കു ഈഴ വർ വെറും വെള്ളംചേർത്താണു് കള്ളുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു .

റാവുസാഹിബ്ബു് മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. വി. കസ്തൂരിരങ്കയ്യർ.— ചാരായ മൊ?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ചാരായം പുലയക്കു കിട്ടുകയേ ഇ ല്ല. പുലയക്കു് ഈ കള്ളുകുടികൊണ്ടുള്ള ഉപദ്രവം അവരുടെ പ ണം പോകുന്നുവെന്നതിലെയുള്ളു. അവക്കു കള്ളു ശരീരനാശം ചെ യ്യുകയില്ല. അവരുടെ തലച്ചോറിനു് കേടുവരുത്തുന്നില്ല. അവക്കു മത്തു പിടിക്കുന്നില്ല. വേലക്കാരല്ലാത്തവക്കു തുള്ളിവെള്ളംപോലും ചേർക്കാതെയാണു് കള്ളുകിട്ടുന്നതു്. അവർ തലതിരിയുന്നതുവരെ കുടിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടു് മാനംകെടും, തറവാടു കെടും, ശരീരംകെ ടും, തലച്ചോറുകെടും. നായന്മാർ, ക്രസ്ത്യാനികൾ, ഈഴവർ കുറേ യ്യെല്ലാം ബ്രാഹ്മണരും, ഈ സമുദായക്കാക്കെല്ലാമാണു് ഈ ക ള്ളുകുടികൊണ്ടു് വലുതായനാശം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയി.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

രിക്കുന്നു. ഇവരുടെഎല്ലാം ഗുണത്തെ ഓർത്തു്, എന്റെ സമുദായത്തിനുള്ള നഷ്ടത്തെ കരുതാതെ ഈ നിശ്ചയത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാർട്ടായി പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു.

**Mr. C. J. Mathew.**—I rise to oppose the amendment of the Hon'ble Member for the Jenmies. He evidently does not know the right time to take a little drink (*laughter*), or perhaps it is his object to make light of the resolution itself. His amendment sounds ridiculous in my opinion. You cannot all at once propose to close all toddy shops at 5 p. m. The coolies, the working class, get out of the fields only by 6 or 6-30 in the evening and after the day's long toil they require a small drink. I believe some toddy will do them good.

**Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.**—On medical ground?

**Mr. C. J. Mathew.**—Yes, quite so.

**President.**—So you are not an advocate of prohibition.

**Mr. C. J. Mathew.**—I am for prohibition, Sir, but *not* for prohibition *all on a sudden in an impracticable manner.*

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—Gradually?

**Mr. C. J. Mathew.**—Yes. I say we can very well adopt 7 p. m. as the right time to close shops. Before 7 they can get a good measure of drink and return home in time. To continue it beyond 7 p. m. is, as one of my friends referred here, detrimental to public health and family interests. When it is kept open till midnight, the effect is there will be breach of public peace and home peace. Let us, therefore, be practical and allow the labourer to have a little toddy before 7 p. m.

**President.**—Some said that toddy is a sort of food.

**Mr. C. J. Mathew.**—Not when it is too much. I am sorry for the ignorance of the Jenmi Member which accounts for his tabling this meaningless amendment. I hope he will kindly withdraw it.

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കുമാരൻ എഴുത്തച്ഛൻ.—സർ, കുന്നംകുളം മെമ്പർ ഹാജരാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാർട്ടായി പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു. ഈ സഭയിൽ ഒന്നാംദിവസം, അതായതു് തിങ്കളാഴ്ച, കൊണ്ടുവന്നതും ഭേദഗതിയോടുകൂടി പാസ്സാക്കിയതുമായ പ്രമേയം, കാലക്രമംകൊണ്ടു് കള്ളുകടി നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതാണെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നയം നടപ്പിൽകൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു പ്രായോഗികനിയമം ആയിരുന്നു. ആ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നതു് ടെയണിൽ ഓരോകള്ളുഷാപ്പുകൾ തമ്മിലുള്ള അകലം ൬ നാഴികയും നാട്ടുപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു നാഴികയും ആയിരിക്കണമെന്നാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഭേദഗതിപ്രകാരം പട്ടണത്തിൽ ൨ മൈലും നാട്ടുപുറങ്ങളിൽ നാലുമൈലും അകലം വേണമെന്നു് തീർപ്പുപ്പെട്ടത്. ആ പ്രമേയം പാസ്സാക്കി. അതു പാസ്സാക്കിയതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം തീർപ്പായും കള്ളുകുടിക്കുന്നസമ്പ്രദായം പതുക്കെ പതുക്കെ

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കുറവുചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അതിനു ഒന്നാമതായി ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചുവഴി ഓടിച്ചെന്നുകയറി കള്ളുകുടിക്കുവാനുള്ള സൌകര്യം ചുരുക്കുക എന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്നാലും നാം എന്തുതന്നെ ചെയ്താലും കള്ളുകുടിക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നുള്ളവർ എത്ര ദൂരം വഴിയെങ്കിലും നടന്നും കുടിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയില്ല. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവർ കുടിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. അരുതെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ പെട്ടെന്നു കേൾക്കുകയുമില്ല. പക്ഷെ, കിട്ടിയെങ്കിൽ കുടിക്കാം, ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ വേണ്ട, എന്നുള്ളവരുടെ കുടിനിവൃത്തിചെയ്യാൻ ഈ ഷാപ്പുകലം വളരെ സഹായിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയില്ല. ആ ഉദ്ദേശംതന്നെയാണു ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിനും ഉള്ളതു്. കള്ളുകുടിനിവൃത്തണമെന്നല്ല, അതുകുടിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യം ചുരുക്കണമെന്നതന്നെയാണു് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. എഴുമണിക്കുശേഷം കള്ളുഷാപ്പുകൾ തുറക്കുകയൊ വില്പന നടത്തുകയൊ ചെയ്യരുതെന്നാണു് ഈ പ്രമേയംകൊണ്ടു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്. ശവമ്മെണ്ടു മെംബർ മുമ്പൊരിക്കൽ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ശവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ നയത്തെ, കള്ളുകുടി പതുക്കെ പതുക്കെ നിവൃത്തിചെയ്യുന്നതാണെന്നുള്ള ആ നയത്തെ, സഹായിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഈ പ്രമേയവും ഈ സഭയിൽ സർവ്വസമ്മതപ്രകാരം പാസ്സാകുമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു വലിയ പ്രസംഗം ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

(*The House rose for lunch at 2 p. m. and re-assembled at 3 p. m. with the Deputy President in the Chair.*

മിസ്റ്റർ എസ്സ്. എസ്സ്. കോഡർ.—സർ, ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു. കുടി കുറക്കുന്നതിനായി ഷാപ്പുകൾ ഏഴുമണിക്കു പൂട്ടണമെന്നാണു് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നവർ പറയുന്നതു്. അതിലും അധികം കുറയ്ക്കുവാനാണു് ഒൻപതുമണിക്കു പൂട്ടണമെന്നുള്ള ഭേദഗതി. നേരത്തെ പൂട്ടിയാൽ കുടി കുറയുമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് തെറ്റാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് കുടി ഒരിക്കലും കുറയുകയില്ല. ആറു ആറര മണിയാകും വേലക്കാർ വേലകഴിഞ്ഞു വരുവാൻ. ഷാപ്പുകൾ ഏഴുമണിക്കു പൂട്ടണമെന്നു വച്ചാൽ അവർ വേല കഴിഞ്ഞു് കുടിക്കുവാൻ ചെന്നാൽ അവർക്കു കിട്ടുകയില്ല. അങ്ങിനെയാകുന്നതു് നല്ലതാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഒരു ദിവസം ചെന്നു് ഏഴുമണികഴിഞ്ഞു കിട്ടുകയില്ലെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ രണ്ടാം ദിവസം മുതൽ അതേവരെ ഒരു ഗ്ലാസു കുടിച്ചിരുന്നവർ ഓരൊ കുപ്പിവീതം നേരത്തെ വീട്ടിൽ വാങ്ങിച്ചു സൂക്ഷിച്ചു് കുടിക്കുവാൻ തുടങ്ങും. അപ്പോൾ കുടിഅധികമാകും. അതിനാൽ ഷാപ്പുകൾ നേരത്തെ പൂട്ടിയാൽ നേരത്തെ കള്ളുകുടി നിവൃത്തിയാമെന്നൊ, കുറയ്ക്കാമെന്നൊ പറയുന്നതു് അബദ്ധമാണു്. അതിനാൽ കുടിവർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഈ പ്രമേയം പാസ്സാക്കണം. കുടി കുറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഈ പ്രമേയം ഇവിടെ പാസ്സാക്കരുതു്. (ചിരി).

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മിസ്റ്റർ എം. കെ. രാമൻ.—സർ, ഇവിടെ റാജരാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ആദ്യ പ്രമേയത്തെ അതേ രൂപത്തിൽ തന്നെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു. വല്ലതും കുറച്ചു മദ്യം കഴിച്ചിട്ടു ആളുകൾ വീട്ടിൽ മടങ്ങുന്നതു നേരം ഇരുട്ടുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായിരിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. കുടിയും കഴിഞ്ഞു രാത്രി പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു ഇരുട്ടുള്ള സമയങ്ങളിൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു വളരെ വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ ഉണ്ടു. അങ്ങിനെ സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്ന പലരേ ആളുകൾക്കും പലരേ അബദ്ധങ്ങളും പറ്റിയതായി കേട്ടിട്ടുമുണ്ടു്. ഒരിക്കൽ ഒരുത്തൻ കുടി കഴിഞ്ഞു വരുന്ന സമയം രാത്രി റോഡിന്റെ ഒരു വശത്തു ഒരു വെളുത്ത പൂച്ച ഇരിക്കുന്നതു കണ്ടു. പൂച്ച അയാളെ കണ്ടിട്ടു മാറാത്തതു കൊണ്ടു ദേഷ്യപ്പെട്ടു, പൂച്ചയെ കാലു മടക്കി ഒരു അടി കൊടുത്തു. സൂക്ഷിക്കുക്കല്ല ചുണ്ണാമ്പു തേച്ചതായിരുന്ന പൂച്ച. (ചിരി.) അപ്പോഴാണ കള്ളിന്റെ മത്തു പോയതു്. വേറൊരാൾ കുടി കഴിഞ്ഞു വരുമ്പോൾ ഉദിച്ചു നില്ക്കുന്ന ചന്ദ്രനെ കണ്ടു സൂര്യനാണെന്നു ഒരു സംശയം തോന്നി. ഈ വക അപത്തുകളിൽ മനുഷ്യരെ ചാടിക്കാതിരിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ കുടിയും കഴിഞ്ഞ കാലമേ വീടുകളിൽ എത്തത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ ഏഴു മണിക്കു കള്ളുഷാപ്പുകൾ അടക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ. രാത്രി ആയിക്കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ കുടിയ്ക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്ന ആൾ വീട്ടിൽ ചെല്ലുന്നതു വരെ വീട്ടുകാർ കാത്തിരിക്കുകയും അദ്ധരാത്രി സമയം വീട്ടിൽ ചെന്നിട്ടു താവുതടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ ശരിയായി ഒരുക്കി വെച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്ന കാരണത്താൽ വീട്ടിൽ വഴക്കും ബഹളവും ഉണ്ടാവുകയും ഈ നാട്ടിൽ പതിവാണ". കുടി പരിചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവർക്കു മദ്യം കാണുമ്പോൾ കുടിക്കാതിരിക്കുവാൻ തോന്നുകയില്ല. ആവശ്യം തോന്നുമ്പോൾ കിട്ടുകയില്ലെന്നു വന്നാൽ അതു കൂടാതെ കഴിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തി ഇല്ലാ എന്നുള്ളവർക്കുട്ടർ മാത്രമെ അതു അനേഷിച്ചു നടക്കുകയുള്ളു. ഒരു വിധത്തിലും മദ്യസേവ കൂടാതെ കഴിയുകയില്ലെന്നുള്ളവരെ നന്നാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ഉത്സാഹിച്ചിട്ടു വലിയ പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടൊ എന്നു സംശയമാണ. ഇടത്തരക്കാർക്കു, അതായതു കുടിമെങ്കിലാകാം, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വേണ്ടാ എന്നുള്ളവർക്കു, കുടി ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു വലിയൊരു സഹായമായിരിക്കും നേരത്തെ ഷാപ്പുകൾ പൂട്ടുക എന്ന ഏർപ്പാടു. കൂടാതെ പോലീസുകാർക്കും മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാർക്കും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ വളരെ കുറയുവാനും എളുപ്പമുണ്ടു. ഏതു സമയത്തു ചെന്നാലും മദ്യം കിട്ടും എന്ന ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിലയിൽ ഓരൊ കുട്ടർ അസമയങ്ങളിൽ ഓരൊ കടക്കിൽ ചെന്നു അവർ ചെയ്യുന്നതു എന്താണെന്നു വിവരമില്ലാതെ വളരെ കലമ്പലുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നുണ്ടു. ഏഴു മണിക്കു കള്ളുഷാപ്പുകൾ പൂട്ടിയാൽ ഇതരം ഉപദ്രവങ്ങൾ നീങ്ങും. നാടു നന്നാകും. ആളുകൾ പരിശ്രമശീലന്മാരും, അരോഗദൃഢഗാത്രന്മാരുമാകും. കുടി കുറവു ചെയ്യുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു ഉൽഘോഷിക്കുന്ന ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു അഭിനന്ദനമായി ഞാൻ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യണമെന്ന വിചാരമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഈ ഏഴ മണി നിയമം വളരെ സഹായമാകും. ഇൽ മണി ഭേദഗതി കുറെ അധികം കാലെ ആയി പോയെന്ന എനിക്കും തോന്നുന്നുണ്ട്. ആറ മണി കഴിഞ്ഞാണ വല്ലവരും ഈ വക സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ സങ്കേതം പ്രാപിക്കാറുള്ളതു. അതു ചെട്ടെന്ന നിറുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ തെക്കെ ഇഴുവനിയോജകമണ്ഡലം സാമാജികൻ പറഞ്ഞതു പോലെ, എന്റെ വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ ഈ തൊഴിൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കും വളരെ നഷ്ടത്തിനു ഇടയുണ്ട്. ഏഴ മണിയാണെങ്കിൽ സൌകര്യമാണ്. ൫ മണി വരെ ഷാപ്പു തുറന്നു വെക്കുന്ന ഏർപ്പാട അധികമായിപ്പോയി. അപ്പോൾ കൂടിയും കഴിഞ്ഞു വീട്ടിലെത്തുമ്പോൾ രാത്രി മണി ൭ ൭ ആകും. അതു വളരെ ആപല്ക്കരമാകുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ൬ മണി കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഒരു മദ്യഷാപ്പും തുറക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ലെന്ന അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിപ്പും കൊണ്ടു ഈ പ്രമേയം ഇവിടെ പാസ്സാക്കണമെന്ന ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

**Mrs. G. Pavitran.**—Sir, I rise to support this motion. The baneful effects of drink have been discussed in this House times without number and so I do not want to reiterate them here. The intention of the mover of this resolution, I think, is to place some impediments, nay, some restrictions upon the drinker so as to make it less accessible to him with a view to lessen the evils arising out of this. It goes without saying that if the drinker is able to get at this at all times and in all places the evils certainly will be greater than it would otherwise be. So, in bringing a resolution like this to this House, the mover, in my opinion, at one stroke does a good turn to two parties, namely, the people and the Government. The avowed policy of the Government in this direction, as you all know, is total prohibition. By accepting measures like this the Government besides infusing confidence into the minds of the people would also by taking definite steps to reach the ultimate goal, it itself has in view, namely, total prohibition.

One point more I would bring to the notice of this House and that is, the untold miseries that this evil brings on to my unfortunate sisters whose husbands take to drink. Instances of the families that have been ruined due to this evil practice of the male members are not few to be cited. But I shall not be entering into the details of them all now. Suffice it to say that this drink evil by sowing the seed of discord into an otherwise happy family destroys not only the happy and harmonious relationship between husband and wife but also deprives the children of that happy atmosphere of love and affection of their parents under which alone can they thrive and grow up to be healthy and loyal citizens of the country to which they belong.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

A drunkard father, no doubt, is a great danger to the society. So, not only when discussing this question but also when striving to arrive at conclusions regarding this most important question, let us all allow ourselves to be guided by these considerations.

**Mr. Thomas Manjuran.**—I rise for more than one reason. I was always against total prohibition or for the matter of that against placing any sort of restriction on personal freedom of conduct. This is a century in which every one is crying for freedom. Why should not a man have freedom of drink? If he transgresses the law, the penal code will bring him to his senses. I was never an enthusiast for prohibition which is being preached by a few idealists. These idealists in western countries have now come to realise what prohibition would mean. They had cruel lessons in America.

**Mr. A. B. Salem.**—A thorough mistake, Sir.

**Mr. Thomas Manjuran.**—An enthusiast named 'Pussy-foot' started this idea and began to convert the people. The result was the introduction of total prohibition in America. America, which was a peaceful country where everybody had respect for law, was, by the introduction of prohibition law, converted into a land of disorder. I am speaking this on the highest authority in America.

**Mr. C. J. Mathew.**—Substantiate the statement.

**Mr. Thomas Manjuran.**—Rum rumming and Moon shine whiskey is the order of the day there and the Government is powerless to put down lawlessness because of the uuiversal reprehension against the law.

**Mr. A. B. Salem.**—No, no.

**Mr. Thomas Manjuran.**—I should be very glad to answer every one of your questions, but I have only 7 minutes more and unfortunately, I cannot answer all your questions within the time. In America rum rumming and Moonshine whiskey has come to be the order of the day. In fact during the last election even the staunchest supporters of Mr. Hoover wanted orders explicitly to speak against the unflinching enforcement of the rule because it was well known that that was entirely an unpopular law.

**Mr. A. B. Salem.**—I think the Hon'ble Member thinks that he alone knows everything and we know nothing at all. Let the Hon'ble Member speak on the question at issue.

**Mr. Thomas Manjuran.**—I am coming to that. I can prove all these if you give an extenson of time.

**Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.**—If you are given an extension of time, you will repeat half a dozen times more what you have just now said.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

**Mr. Thomas Manjuran.**—General disrespect of law is a dangerous matter. This great peril is coming into existence in America—the lowering of the general respect to law. You may disagree with me but this I believe is the state of affairs in America.

I am glad to find that Hon'ble Members are recognizing practicalities, recognizing that free man is entitled to have his needs satisfied whether in the matter of drink or any other. I have no hesitation to support this measure to restrict the sales up to 7 p. m. As a matter of fact we find street rowdism occurs generally between 8 and 9-30 to 10 p. m., i. e., at about dusk and this restriction of the time for the sale of liquor will help to a great extent to lessen this.

Drink in moderate quantities is not an unmixed evil as some people think. To the manual labourer a little toddy is even necessary. But from every point of view, moderation is good. I strongly support the resolution.

**Deputy President.**—What is the present time of closure?

**Mr. Thomas Manjuran.**—The present rule is to close the shops at 8 p. m. That I think is better restricted a bit.

**Mr. A. B. Salem.**—If I rise to contribute towards this resolution two words, it is because so many mis-statements were placed before this House. The Hon'ble Member for Trippunitura has been telling of the degradation of morale in that respectful land of America. I do not at all endorse that view and I contribute a contradictory statement to that. If he had only read carefully what Mr. C. Rajagoplachari has written about this question lately repudiating all these statements and arguments, he would not have stated what he did. He gives in that article facts and figures to show the prosperity of America by the enforcement of prohibition. The Savings Bank account has risen nearly fifty-fold.

**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—Due to the war.

**Mr. A. B. Salem.**—No; due to the drinking money going into the iron safes of the Bankers. The healthy condition and the vigour of the physical labourer, a better housing of the people, and all these are the outcome of this and this only. And even in jails the number of the population became less. So that society is benefitted on account of this. I am not here advocating prohibition. I say everybody, who can afford, especially rich men may drink as much as they want and grow fat. I am not for curtailing the liberty of the people. I am for prohibiting the Government from the manufacture of liquor. We have heard of the astounding statement in this House, that, if we don't

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

allow drink to the people, they will cause great disturbances from the Hon'ble Member for Excice of the Cochin State.

**Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Ayyar.**—The Hon'ble Member has not properly understood me. He has,.....

**Mr. A. B. Salem.**—In answer to a question the Hon'ble Member for Excise said that drinks should be provided for festivals.

**Deputy President.**—No, not exactly so.

**Mr. A. B. Salem.**—That was the statement that the Hon'ble Member for the Excise of the Cochin State made, that "if during fairs and festivals you don't provide drink there will be disturbances in those places".

Thus I say that all the facts and figures of the American theory by the Hon'ble Member for Trippunittura are all wrong. America is benefitted by total prohibition. Rich men may drink and grow fat. It is the working class who do not earn enough for themselves, and go and beat their women and children just after a full drink. They will not have a pie left to maintain their family. They will go to their houses with bare hands and full belly. And what is in the belly? The evil spirit. Now this is the question at issue. It is against this that we attack. We don't mean respectable men should be restricted. Let them drink 2 or 3 pegs at a time and enjoy. Let not the Government allow anybody to manufacture for sale. Let the rich people themselves manufacture and drink. Or let them purchase it somewhere.

**Deputy President.**—What is the resolution, what is the question at issue, and what do you say now?

**Mr. A. B. Salem.**—These are facts which will go to substantiate the resolution. And so I extend my hearty support to this resolution which aims at gradual policy to wean our people from this dirty habit of drink which the Cochin Government to-day so strongly encourages.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. മുഹമ്മത് സീതി.—മാന്യ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷരെ, ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഹാർദ്ദമായി പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു. മദ്യപാനം തീരെ നിരോധിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള പക്ഷക്കാരിൽ ഒരാളാണ ഞാൻ. എന്റെ മാന്യ സ്നേഹിതനായ തൃപ്പൂണിത്തുറ മെമ്പർ ഈ വിഷയകമായി പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ന്യായം മദ്യ നിരോധം കൊണ്ട മനുഷ്യരുടെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ഹനിക്കപ്പെട്ടുപോകുമെന്നാണ്. എന്നാൽ എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ മനുഷ്യരുടെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമെന്നു നാം തെറ്റിദ്ധരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു തരം ദുസ്സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തിനു മാത്രമെ അതു കൊണ്ടു ദോഷം നേരിടുന്നുള്ളു. (*Hear, hear.*) ഈ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവാദം ശരിയാണെന്നു വരുന്ന പക്ഷം ലോകത്തു ക്രിമനൽ നിയമങ്ങൾ തന്നെ വേണ്ടെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിവരും. (*Hear, hear.*) എന്തു

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കൊണ്ടുനാൽ ആ നിയമങ്ങളും മനുഷ്യരുടെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തെ തടയുന്നുണ്ടല്ലൊ. കുറ്റങ്ങളെ തടയുന്ന ക്രിമനൽ നിയമങ്ങൾ വേണമെങ്കിൽ, ആ കുറ്റങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രേരകമായ മദ്യപാനത്തെ തടയുവാൻ ഒരു നിയമമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു ആവശ്യമല്ലയോ? മനുഷ്യനെ യഥാർത്ഥ മനുഷ്യനാക്കുന്നതിനും അവന്റെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തെ ശരിയായ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ കൂടി ചലിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും സഹായിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കു നിയമത്തായ ഒരു ഏറ്റുപ്പാടാണ് മദ്യനിരോധമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിനെ ആരും എതിർക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. (*Hear, hear.*) വാസ്തവത്തിൽ മദ്യപാനം കുറ്റങ്ങളുടെ ഉൽപത്തി സ്ഥാനവും, മദ്യപാനനിരോധം മനുഷ്യരുടെ രക്ഷാമാർഗ്ഗവുമാകുന്നു. (*Hear, hear.*) മദ്യപാനം കുറ്റങ്ങൾക്കു കാരണമാണെന്നു സമ്മതിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ, അതിനെ തടയുവാൻ സകലമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിലൂടെയും പരിശ്രമിക്കുന്നതു ഏതൊരു പരിഷ്കൃത ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെയും കടമയാണെന്നും സമ്മതിക്കേണ്ടിവരും. അതുകൊണ്ടു, ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഒരു വലിയ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യ വാദത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യമേയില്ല. മദ്യപാന നിരോധനം കൊണ്ടുള്ള "ദോഷങ്ങൾക്കു" അമേരിക്കയെ ദൃഷ്ടാന്തമാക്കി കാണിക്കുന്നതിൽ യാതൊരർത്ഥവുമില്ല. അമേരിക്കയിൽ മദ്യപാനം നിരോധിച്ചതു അവിടത്തെ മദ്യപാനികൾക്കു വളരെ അരോചകമായി തോന്നിയേക്കാം. ആ കൂട്ടരുടെ വിലാപവും അട്ടഹാസം തന്നേയും എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ തുപ്പൂണിത്തുറ മെമ്പർ കേട്ടറിക്കാം. (ചിരി.) മദ്യവർജ്ജന നിയമം കൊണ്ടു് അമേരിക്കയിൽ വളരെ ഗുണമുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണെനിക്കറിയുവാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഏതൊരു നിയമത്തിന്റെയും ഗുണം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു മുഴുവനും അനുഭവപ്പെടുവാൻ കുറെ കാലം വേണ്ടിവരും. വളരെക്കാലമായി വേരുറച്ചുപോയ ദുരാചാരങ്ങളെ നശിപ്പിക്കുന്ന നിയമങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുമ്പോൾ പെട്ടെന്നു ചില ബഹളങ്ങളും തകരാറുകളും ഉണ്ടായേക്കാം. ഉണ്ടാവുകയും ചെയ്യും. പക്ഷേ, അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ നിയമങ്ങൾ ദോഷകരമെന്നു ഒരിക്കലും വിചാരിച്ചുകൂടാ. ഒരു വലിയ രോഗിക്കു വീര്യമുള്ള മരുന്നുകൾ കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ പെട്ടെന്നുണ്ടാകുന്ന സംഭ്രമവും, പാരവശ്യവും കണ്ടു് ആ മരുന്നുകൾ ആ രോഗത്തിനു പറ്റുകയില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നതു അബദ്ധമാണു. രോഗിയുടെ പാരവശ്യവും ക്ഷീണവും അടുത്തുതന്നെ അയാൾക്കുണ്ടാകുവാൻ പോകുന്ന പൂർണ്ണസുഖത്തിന്റെ പൂർവ്വചിഹ്നങ്ങൾ മാത്രമാണു.

പൂർണ്ണമായ മദ്യവർജ്ജനത്തെ കാംക്ഷിക്കുന്ന എനിക്കു അതിനു വല്ല നിലയിലെങ്കിലും സഹായമായിത്തീരുന്ന ഏതു പ്രമേയത്തേയും അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതിലും സന്തോഷമെയുള്ളൂ. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നതു്. ഈ പ്രമേയം ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നയത്തിനും സഹായമായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു.

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